



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

thought of Martyr, this annotated translation of *De Orbe Novo* is worthy of its author, who has prefaced it by an interesting introduction in which Peter Martyr is presented to the reader in the moral and intellectual circle in which his character was formed. It is terminated by a very full alphabetical table of contents.

In its material execution it is a fine book, of the kind appreciated by amateurs of good taste; clear print, light, strong paper, severe and learned illustrations, and elegant in form. From this point of view the work does credit to the large and long established firm of publishers to whom we are indebted for so many fine publications.

HENRY VIGNAUD.

*Peter Ramus and the Educational Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.* By FRANK PIERREPONT GRAVES, Ph.D., Professor of the History of Education, Ohio State University. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912. Pp. xi, 226.)

THIS is a useful little book of a type which ought to be more common than it is. It introduces to people who might otherwise remain ignorant of him one of the great men of the world, who has exercised a larger influence on human progress than others whose names are better known.

It is not an original treatise. To compare, for instance, its chapter entitled the Breach with Aristotle with the first seventy-five pages of Waddington's *Ramus, sa Vie, ses Écrits et ses Opinions*, published in 1855, is to perceive that the writer follows it very closely. Of the fourteen citations given from Ramus or his adversaries all are found in Waddington. But many people will read Mr. Graves who would never hear of Mr. Waddington and one could not follow a better authority.

The book may be divided into three parts. The first is an introduction on the Times of Ramus, contained in eighteen pages. The second part consists of the life of Ramus of about one hundred pages in three chapters entitled the Breach with Aristotle; Professor in the Royal College; Conversion, Persecution, and Death. The third part gives, in about one hundred pages, an account of the reforms in education advocated by Ramus and ends with an estimate of the Value, Spread, and Influence of Ramism. Of these parts, the first is the least valuable. It suffers from over-condensation and, perhaps for that reason, contains several slight errors.

It is not entirely true, as stated on page 6, that in "the Netherlands, France, and England humanism passed over into the Reformation". The Jesuits distinctly took up the New Learning, as against the Old, in their great design of educating the members of their society and the future rulers of Europe. There was a part of the transalpine humanism—men like Montaigne and Rabelais—which never went into the Reform either Catholic or Protestant. It is a doubtful statement to make that "without the aid of the independence and individualism that had been growing up in England as the concomitant of humanism, even the king

could not have successfully contested with the pope". Most of the people who backed Henry VIII. knew nothing of the Renaissance, and Thomas More, its most brilliant representative in England, died on the scaffold in opposition to the king.

Nothing like a thousand Huguenots were massacred at Vassy. The Huguenot account (*Mémoires de Condé*, III. 124) states that there were between fifty and sixty killed. There were four outbreaks of civil war during Ramus's life: 1562, 1567, 1568, 1572—not three. There is a similar slip in the statement that "the Guises were in control of the government during the first three years of Charles's reign". Until the outbreak of civil war, they were struggling, and part of the time in vain, to retain any influence at all.

These are perhaps hypercritical notes. The book is a useful little treatise and fulfils well its purpose of introducing Ramus to English readers.

PAUL VAN DYKE.

"*Mes Loisirs*" par S.-P. Hardy: *Journal d'Événements tels qu'ils parviennent à ma Connaissance (1764-1789)*. Publié d'après le Manuscrit autographe et inédit de la Bibliothèque Nationale par MAURICE TOURNEUX et MAURICE VITRAC. Tome premier, 1764-1773. (Paris: Picard et Fils. 1912. Pp. xxi, 445.)

STUDENTS of eighteenth-century France have long known of the existence of the manuscript journal of Hardy, the Paris bookseller and publisher. Some have utilized the bulky volumes in the manuscript section of the Bibliothèque Nationale for studies on the period from 1764 to 1789 and have even published extracts from them. Others have turned their leaves regretfully, hoping for the day when they would be done into print and become accessible to all investigators. The hope has, at last, been realized. Picard and Son have included the Hardy manuscripts in their new series of *Mémoires et Documents relatifs aux XVIII<sup>e</sup> et XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècles*. The editors are MM. Tourneux and Vitrac. The first volume, which has just appeared, contains in condensed form about one-third of the whole work, covering the period from 1764 to 1773. Condensation was necessary, as the publisher would not undertake to publish the entire manuscript. To save as much space as possible for the text, notes were almost wholly dispensed with. This course was a wise one. The work will be used largely by investigators who would willingly forgo notes for the sake of the text. The journal is not a connected narrative, but simply a succession of daily jottings, recording the happenings largely in the world of the court, the parlements, and the Church, with frequent notes on the weather, the price of bread, and bread riots. It would prove dry reading to one not possessing sufficient knowledge of the period to furnish a setting for these unconnected items. The condensation must have been a difficult and disagreeable task. The bulk of it was done in the first two-thirds of the printed volume; the